

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 21st January 1892.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU.						
<i>Monthly.</i>						
1	Khattri Hitkári	...	Agra	1891-92.	1892.	
2	Mufid-ul-Islám	...	Budam	For January	January 20th	475 copies.
3	Qamar	...	Sandil	From Oct. to Dec.	21st	...
				For December	...	400 copies.
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>						
4	Dharm Sajíwan	...	Lucknow	Dwárká Prasád	December 20th & Jan.	...
5	Kansúj Punch	...	Kanauj	5th.	20th	...
6	Nazm Akhbar	...	Lucknow	January 15th	" 20th	275 copies.
				Dwárká Prasád	5th	250 "
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>						
7	Akhbár-i-Imámia	...	"	Sayyid Khálid Ali	10th	200 copies.
8	Hamid-ul-Akhbár	...	Moradabad	Iláhi Baksh	13th	200 "
9	Indian Graphic	...	Lucknow	Pandit Maháraj	10th	91 "
10	Mufid-i-Km	...	Agra	Kishan.	17th	200 "
11	Undu Akhbar	...	Moradabad	Qadir Ali Khán	15th	125 "
				Muhammad Abdul-	20th, 30th	125 "
				aziz.	21st, 31st	125 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU—(concluded).						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
12	Agra Akhbár ...	... Agra	Tajammul Hussain ...	January 14th	January 20th	262 copies,
13	Akhbár-i-Álam ...	... Meerut	Muqarrab Hussain Khán.	12th	16th	65 "
14	Klam-i-Taswír ...	... Cawnpore	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	" "	20th	300 "
15	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	... Lucknow	Kishun Lál ...	16th	"	129 "
16	Kasid ...	... "	Muhammad Ashraf Ali.	15th	17th	235 "
17	Cawnpore Gazette ...	... Cawnpore	Harnám Singh ...	8th & 15th	19th & 20th...	400 "
18	Colonel ...	... Moradabad	Banwári Lál ...	16th	19th	250 "
19	Dabdab-i-Qaisari ...	... Bareilly	Thákur Prasád ...	"	18th	200 "
20	Dabdab-i-Sikandarí ...	... Rámpur	Muhammad Hussain ...	18th	20th	450 "
21	Fitrán ...	... Gorakhpur	Nizám Ahmad ...	16th	19th	500 "
22	Hindustání ...	... Lucknow	Gangá Prasád, Varmá,	18th	15th	300 "
23	Jám-i-Jamshed ...	... Moradabad	Jamshed Ali ...	10th	21st	150 "
24	Kárnámah ...	... Lucknow	Muhammad Yáqúb ...	17th	20th	250 "
25	Kýasth Reformer ...	... Bareilly	Thákur Prasád ...	16th	18th	250 "
26	Khurshid-i-Áfáq ...	... Pilibhit	Mashar Ahsan Khán,	15th	17th	200 "
27	Matla-i-Núr ...	... Cawnpore	Gauri Shankar ...	16th	19th	50 "
28	Mauj-i-Narbadda ...	... Hoshangabad	Abdul Karím ...	"	21st	220 "
29	Mihr-i-Nimroz ...	... Bijnor	Karím-ul-lah ...	14th	17th	385 "
30	Naiyar-i-Ácam ...	... Moradabad	Amjad Ali ...	11th	14th	300 "
31	Najm-ul-Akhbár ...	... Etáwah	Búh-ul-lah Khán ...	14th	17th	175 "
32	Najm-ul-Hind ...	... Jaunpur	Muhammad Muhsin,	18th	19th	80 "
33	Nasim-i-Agra ...	... Agra	Jamna Dás Biswas ...	15th	17th	425 "
34	Nasim-i-Hind ...	... Fatehpur	Baldeo Prasád ...	Nov. 30th & Dec. 8th,	18th	88 "
35	Násir-i-Hind ...	... Agra	Muhammad Ali ...	January 16th	19th	40 "
36	Núr-ul-Anwár ...	... Cawnpore	Abdul Hamíd ...	9th	"	225 "
37	Oudh Punch ...	... Lucknow	Sajjád Hussain ...	14th	15th	400 "
38	Rafí-ul-Akhbár ...	... Benares	Ghulám Hussain ...	18th	21st	360 "
39	Rahbar ...	... Moradabad	Partáp Kishun ...	12th	16th	160 "
40	Riás-ul-Akhbár ...	... Gorakhpur	Nizám Ahmad ...	16th	19th	325 "
41	Rohilkhand Punch ...	... Moradabad	Jamshed Ali ...	10th	21st	150 "
42	Sitára-i-Hind ...	... "	Banwári Lál ...	12th, 20th	15th, 21st	125 "
43	Tamánná ...	... Lucknow	Puran Chand ...	1st	15th	125 "
44	Tárrár ...	... Moradabad	Partáp Kishun ...	12th	16th	250 "
45	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	... Bijnor	Jairáj Singh ...	18th	18th	250 "
46	Túti-i-Hind ...	... Meerut	Sajjád Hussain ...	16th	20th	250 "
<i>Daily.</i>						
47	Oudh Akhbár ...	... Lucknow	Sheo Prasád ...	" 15th to 21st,	" 15th to 21st,	540 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
URDU-ENGLISH.						
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>						
48	Alligarh Institute Gazette ...	... Aligarh	Alím-ul-lah ...	Dec. 22nd & 26th & Jan. 12th, 16th & 19th.	" 15th, 18th, 21st,	469 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
HINDI.						
<i>Monthly.</i>						
49	Máthur Vaishya Sukhdáyak ...	... Agra	Babu Lál ...	For January	18th	...
<i>Weekly.</i>						
50	Almora Akhbár ...	... Almora	Sadá Nand ...	January 18th	21st	105 copies,
51	Bhárat Jíwan ...	... Benares	Rám Krishn, Varmá,	" "	"	1,500 "
52	Prayág Samáchar ...	... Allahabad	Jagan Náth ...	14th	16th	400 "
53	Sajjan Kírti Sudhákár ...	... Udaipur	Áshyachálak Dán ...	11th	15th	100 "
<i>Daily.</i>						
54	Hindustán ...	... Kálákankar	Deva Charan ...	" 15th to 20th,	" 16th to 21st,	500 "
HINDI-URDU.						
<i>Monthly.</i>						
55	Ját Samachár ...	... Kágarol	Chandhri Kanhai Singh.	For January	19th	500 "
<i>Weekly.</i>						
56	Káshi Patríká ...	... Benares	Lakshmi Shankar, Misra, M.A.	January 15th	17th	500 copies (including 248 copies taken by Govt.)

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	MARATHI. <i>Weekly.</i>			1892.	1892.	
57	Subodh Sindhu	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Prayagi. Anant	January 14th ...	January 17th ...	200 copies.
	MARATHI-ENGLISH. <i>Weekly.</i>					
58	Nyéya Sudhá	Hardá ...	Wáśudeva Bháskar ...	" 13th ...	" 15th ...	450 "
	GORKHA. <i>Weekly.</i>					
59	Bhárat Jiwan	Benares ...	Rám Krishn, Varmá,	" 15th ...	" 16th ...	600 "

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SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPUTÁNA,

Received up to 21st January 1892.

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

1. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 21st January, the *Bhárat Jiwan*, Benares, of the 18th idem, the *Almoru Akhbár*, of the 18th idem, the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 16th idem, and other newspapers go into mourning in honour of the untimely death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, expressing great grief at the sad event. The journal of the *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 16th January, adds that Mahárája Pratap Narain Singh, President, sent a telegram of condolence to Her Majesty, through the Lieutenant-Governor, on behalf of the *Anjuman*, and that the office of the *Anjuman* was closed on the 16th January. The *Dabdab-i-Sikandari*, Rámpur, of the 18th January, says that the Council of Regency and other officials in the Rámpur State received the news of the melancholy event on the 17th idem, with feelings of deep regret and sorrow. The President, on behalf of the Council, sent a message of condolence, and ordered all the offices and courts in the State to be closed on the 18th idem.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 14th January, goes into mourning in honor of Pandit Ajudhya Nath's death, representing his death as a national calamity, and asking Government to make satisfactory arrangements for the management of his large estate during the minority of his sons. The *Prayág Samáchár* publishes two Hindi poems, deeply lamenting his death and referring to his talents, independence, support of the National Congress and advocacy of the rights of the people.

3. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 13th January, expresses grief and sorrow at the Pandit's untimely death, and observes that the country has lost in him an able lawyer and a true patriot. His connection with the National Congress chiefly brought him into prominence and endeared him to people in all parts of this country. It is the duty of every man who sincerely regrets his death to promote the cause of the National Congress which he had so much at heart, and to make the next meeting of the Congress at Allahabad a complete success. (The *Bhárat Jiwan*, Benares, of the 18th January, the *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 8th idem, the *Sitára-i-Hind*, Moradabad, of the 20th idem, the *Subodh Sindhu*, Khandwa, of the 13th idem, and other newspapers go into mourning in honour of the Pandit's death, praise him for his good qualities, specially referring to his strong support of the National Congress, and consider his death a national calamity. The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 16th January, and the *Najm-ul-Akhbár*, Etáwah, of the 14th idem, which are strong opponents of the National Congress, notice the Pandit's death with grief and sorrow and praise him for his ability. The former praises the Chief Justice for closing the High Court for one day in honour of the sad event. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* remarks that though it differed from him in his political views, it must admit that he was a

OUDH AKHBÁR.
Jan. 21st, 1892.

PRAYÁG SAMÁCHÁR.
Jan. 14th, 1892.

HINDUSTÁNI.
Jan. 13th, 1892.

man of honesty of purpose, and identified himself with the National Congress, which he considered beneficial to the country, sparing neither time nor money in advancing its aims and objects.)

HINDUSTANI.
Jan. 13th, 1892.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 13th January, says that there was a time when a wild clamour was raised against the National Congress by its opponents. But, thank God, the storm

has blown over and not a voice is now to be heard against it. The fact is that the higher authorities themselves have directly or indirectly admitted the justness of the principal recommendations of the Congress. Lord Lansdowne has described it as a perfectly legitimate movement. The necessity for reform of the Indian Legislative Councils has been acknowledged by Government by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose, and it is believed that the India Office is even in favour of the elective principle. Lord Dufferin expressed approval of the proposal regarding the separation of the judicial and executive functions of district officers. Sir Charles Elliott concurs with the Congress in thinking that the limit of minimum taxable income should be raised to Rs. 1,000, and in his speech at the late St. Andrew's dinner Lord Lansdowne declared that the salt duty would be reduced as soon as the condition of the Imperial treasury was improved. Hence the *Pioneer*, the bitterest enemy to the Congress, did not know how to denounce the late annual meeting, but it was equal to the occasion and falsely accused the assembly of having passed a resolution recommending the reduction of the Indian garrison by 40,000 troops and the enlistment of Bengali Volunteers to compensate for the reduction. Can the *Pioneer* show where such a resolution is to be found among the resolutions of the Congress? That assembly only passed a resolution to the effect that there was much room for the curtailment of the military expenditure, and that the strength of the Army might safely be reduced at least by 10,000 troops which were enlisted only for a time when Lord Randolph Churchill was Secretary of State. These views are shared by many high officials themselves. The condition of the *Pioneer* which has been reduced to such straits in its opposition to the Congress is really pitiable.

RÁMPUR.
Jan. 12th, 1892.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 12th January, complains that in Rámpur men who had any influence with the

princes on the throne easily got their enemies accused

of treason and persecuted in various ways, and refers to Azim Akhunzadab, Mali Khán, Chhote Sahib, Fateh Muhammad Khán and others who were made state prisoners and severely dealt with. Such high-handed proceedings on the part of the State created a panic among respectable persons, and the result was that many men sought refuge in British territories. But still they did not escape the State persecution. The State falsely accused them of grave offences and induced the British authorities to allow the State police to arrest and take them to Rámpur. Some years ago Muhammad Nadir Sháh Khán and Ghulam Muhammad Khán, who had sought shelter in British India, were charged by the State of criminal misappropriation of State money, and they were therefore made over to the State by the British officers. The State confiscated and sold all their property. Abdullah Khán's family is being dealt with much in the same way, on the charge of implication in the murder of General Azam-ul-din Khán. A rumour is afloat to the effect, though the writer does not believe it, that Government has agreed to make over Abdullah Khán's sons to the Rámpur State, which will summarily condemn them to the gallows. If the proceedings of the State in the case were carefully examined, it would be perceived that the chief object of the State is to ruin Abdullah Khán's family, and not to find out the real culprits. The only witness of any position produced by the State before the Magistrate of Bareilly was Maulvi Mushafa Ahmad. In his evidence he referred to the several injuries which Abdullah Khán's family had suffered at the hands of the late General, with a view to show that there was enmity between them. On his return to Rámpur he was granted a large increase of pay by the Council. Abdullah Khán's sons were discharged by the Magistrate, but the Council still expelled the family from the State and even ordered the people in the State not to have anything to do with the members of that family. Evidently the State is bent on their ruin and even desires to hang them. Government should intervene and do them justice.

6. Another correspondent of the same paper says that it appears from the Viceroy's speech at the St. Andrew's dinner and Lord Cross' Hanley speech, that Government has no desire to interfere with the affairs of Native States. Evidently what they mean is, that as long as a prince conducts the administration in a satisfactory way, dispensing justice with impartiality and promoting the welfare of his subjects, Government will refrain from all interference. Surely they cannot mean that a State can persecute, rob and even kill its subjects if it pleases, and that any men, who seek asylum in British territory, will be surrendered by Government to the State at its request to be hanged or subjected to some barbarous treatment. But something like this is being done at Rámpur. Six prisoners were unjustly shot down; many innocent men have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment; Abdullah Khán's sons, who were accused of abetment of General Azam-ul-din Khán's murder, were acquitted by the Local Government, but they were still banished from Rámpur by the Council of Regency like hundreds of other innocent persons. The Council is not yet satisfied, and it is believed that the Council is inclined to sentence Abdullah Khán's sons to punishment and afterwards to apply to the Local Government for their surrender for the execution of the sentence.

7. The *Urdu Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 20th January, states that it is difficult to say when the police inquiries in connection with the General's murder will end, and how many more men will be ruined. Abdullah Khán's sons have been expelled from Rámpur under suspicion of guilt, and Mustafa Khán has even been dismissed by the Local Government from the post of tahsildár. His dismissal is most unjustifiable. It was not expected that Sir Auckland Colvin's Government could be guilty of such high-handed proceedings.

8. The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 10th January, in an article headed "The Rámpur Council of Regency and the murder of Innocent men," expresses surprise and regret that in a State like Rámpur, which is under the direct control of the Local Government, owing to the minority of the Chief, five men should have been put to death by the Council of Regency presided over by a European Officer, without any formal inquiry. In Tonk the murder of only one Thákur led to the removal of Nawáb Muhammad Ali Khán from the throne. Sir Auckland Colvin should appoint a commission to inquire into the Rámpur jail riots, and not accept the one-sided version of the story given by the Council. Such an inquiry would lead to strange disclosures.

9. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etawah), of the 14th January, is glad to notice that the Nawáb of Bahawalpur has increased the export duty on grain by the Nawáb of Bahawalpur, Panjab. duty on grain, with a view to prevent the agents of Ralli Brothers from making purchases of grain in his territories. This is as it should be, and other Indian princes should follow suit. The export of grain from British India is going on on a very large scale, while the Indian population is exposed to great distress from high prices.

10. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 12th January, says that the Government of India promised that when it availed itself of the services of troops belonging to a native prince for Imperial purposes, it would pay all expenses connected with the troops during the time they were so employed. But the Kashmir darbar has been burdened with the cost of the forces sent to Gilgit! This is the way in which Government keeps its promises.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

11. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 18th January, says that a meeting of the Lucknow Water-Works Committee was held on the 11th idem, to consider the estimate prepared by Mr. Hughes, the Government Engineer of Water-Works. The proposals made to the Committee were thoroughly discussed, and it is a matter of satisfaction that the official members patiently listened to the speeches of the members. The president proposed that Mr. Hughes' estimate be sanctioned, and the question of increasing the

Urdu Akhbár.
Jan. 20th, 1892.

JAM-I-JAMSHED.
Jan. 10th, 1892.

NAJM-UL-AKHBAR.
Jan. 14th, 1892.

RAHBAR.
Jan. 12th, 1892.

HINDUSTANI.
Jan. 18th, 1892.

municipal revenues be taken up. Munshi Ganga Prasád Varma protested against the estimate being accepted until the members had inspected the streets and roads through which the pipes would pass, and satisfied themselves by careful local inquiries as to the soundness of Mr. Hughes' proposals. Pandit Sri Krishn, Rai Bahádur, supported Munshi Ganga Prasád Varma, and the meeting resolved that a copy of the estimate, together with a copy of the map of the city, be sent to each member of the Water-Works Committee, and that a report be submitted by him with reference to his wards within 15 days. Again, Babu Sri Rám, apparently at the instance of the district authorities, made some proposals regarding the provision of funds to meet the annual charges on account of water works, amounting to Rs. 1,20,000. He proposed a reduction of 18 thousand rupees in the conservancy, road-watering and municipal works charges, an increase in the rates of octroi on wheat and some other things, and the levy of a water rate, the income from all these sources amounting to Rs. 78,000, and Government being asked to make good the balance. Munshi Ganga Prasád Varma objected to the motion, on the ground that Babu Sri Rám or the president was not the proper man to propose any reduction of expenditure in any department, as he did not possess full information of the requirements of each department. Any such proposals could only be made by the different Sub-Committees. Munshi Athar Ali supported Munshi Ganga Prasád Varma's objection. In view of the objection the meeting resolved that the members be given 15 days to think over the matter and to suggest how the necessary funds be raised. It is to be hoped that, besides the members, the citizens will take a keen interest in the water-works question and will not allow themselves to be ruined like the inhabitants of Benares and to be burdened for life with additional heavy taxation without their knowledge. They should see that in spite of their new burdens amounting to a lakh, or three-quarters of a lakh, they are not kept from fully benefiting by the proposed water-supply.

OUDH AKHBÁR,
Jan. 21st, 1892.

Ejection of peasants from their houses by landholders in Oudh. 12. A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 21st January, complains that according to the *wajib-ul-arz* a landholder in Oudh has power to turn out any men from their houses built on his land, on payment of compensation which does not exceed the price of the materials. If a man fails to make the usual presents to the landholder on the occasion of marriage or birth of a son, gives evidence against him in any case, or incurs his displeasure in any other way, the landholder at once applies to the court for his ejection from his house, and the court in view of the provisions of the *wajib-ul-arz* is obliged to pass the order desired. But the trouble and inconvenience to which poor peasants are exposed from sudden ejection from their houses may be easily imagined. It is a very painful sight to see a villager leaving his old home and carrying his chattels and weeping children. The custom is doubtless an old one, but Government can have no difficulty in checking it. Under the old Oudh Rent Act, the landholders used to eject cultivators from their holdings on small pretexts. When Government was convinced that the power was abused by landowners, it greatly modified the provisions of the Act with a view to check such ejections.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE,
Jan. 8th, 1892.

Alleged ill-treatment of the residents of the Gaurimukha village by the thána-dár of Bithur, Cawnpore district.

13. A correspondent of the *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 8th January, complains that on the 19th December the thána-dár in charge of the police station at Bithur went to Gaurimukha (*sic*), a village in the Sheorajpur pargana, and grossly abused the residents, who are respectable Bráhmans. Men who made obeisance to him were called names and struck with the whip. The villagers quietly put up with all ill-treatment and provided a bed for him. Taking his seat, he complained that during the last two years he was in charge of the Bithur police station they never invited him to their village nor did any of them call upon him at the police station, nor did he receive any reports from them. In conclusion, he said that he would see them. But police officials have brought themselves into dispute by their misconduct, and people are naturally anxious to keep aloof from them. No man likes to come in contact with them as long as he can help it. An honest police official would be thankful to the residents of the Gaurimukha village for their leading a peaceful life and giving him no trouble, but it would appear that the thána-dár of Bithur desires that they should commit offences, in order that he might have opportunities for extorting bribes.

14. The same paper, in its local news column, complains that lately a man was robbed at Naughara, of a purse containing valuable property, and that on the new road men of bad character entice unwary strangers to the game of three cards and cheat them of money every day. As the police constables receive illegal gratification from the cheats, they do not interfere. The same paper, of the 15th January, complains that on the 11th idem Ala-ud-din, the son of Kamar-ud-din, native doctor, at the instigation of one Durga, shot his brother Ganga Din near the Telephone office. The *Cawnpore Gazette* regrets to notice that, in spite of its repeated complaints regarding the prevalence of crime on the new road, the local authorities continue to be as indifferent as ever.

15. The same paper, of the 15th January, complains that it is rumoured that Jamadar Salih Muhammad greatly ill-treats the mounted constables at the Cawnpore police lines, and that written complaints made by them to the authorities were intercepted on the way. An inquiry should be made and the dispute settled, otherwise a serious riot is likely to occur some day.

16. The same paper, of the 8th January, complains that several dakaits have occurred in the Etah district within a short time, and censures the police for not having discovered and apprehended the culprits.

17. The same paper says that bad characters and dakaits have made themselves a terror to the people at Mainpuri, and that British rule seems to have ceased to exist there. What is the Magistrate about ?

18. The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 13th January, observes that during their winter tours the Government officers should carefully inquire into the state of the crops, the condition of the people, the proceedings of the subordinate officials, the administration of native chiefs, and so forth; taking nothing from any trader or villager without paying for it, and refraining from impressment of labour. But it is to be regretted that the real objects of tours are generally lost sight of, and that the officers pass the greater part of their time in shooting and witnessing the illuminations and pyrotechnic displays held in honour of their visits, while their chaprasis and other servants practise downright extortion. Government should take steps with a view to improve the present tour system.

19. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 12th January, observes that the *Civil and Military Gazette* says that agreements have already been entered into in the Firozpur district regarding the purchase of new wheat at Rs. 3 per maund, although the crops have not yet even put forth ears, and that the agreements have caused great disappointment to the poorer classes and convinced them that there is no chance of their distress coming to an end. But in the districts in the Rohilkhand Division agreements have been concluded at still higher rates, which rise to Rs. 3-9-0 a maund. The rates show that a severe famine is apprehended. There is another thing worthy of note in this connection. The wheat which has been bought at such high rates is intended for export to Europe. Is this what is meant by free trade ?

20. The same paper says that His Excellency the Viceroy declared in his Calcutta speech that the great canal and railway systems had removed all fear of famine ! The fear of famine in England may have been removed by the introduction of those systems. But, as regards India, matters are getting worse. There has been a steady rise in the prices of food-grains and famines have been more frequent. A comparison of the present prices with those that prevailed only ten years ago will clearly show their upward tendency. The dearth of grain follows in the train of British rule everywhere.

21. A correspondent of the *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 15th January, takes the members of the municipal board at Gorakhpur to task for their alleged neglect of duty, and asks them

TOHFA-I-HIND.
Jan. 13th, 1892.

RAHBAR.
Jan. 12th, 1892.

Azad.
Jan. 15th, 1892.

to resign their seats on the board and make room for their betters. The streets and lanes are generally in a very dirty state, and the conservancy carts pass through the streets during the day, to the great inconvenience of the people. Filth should be removed at night, after all shops have been closed and traffic suspended; the cost of municipal works is excessive, but of course the engineer, not the members, is chiefly to blame for this. There is generally great delay in the grant of permission to men for rebuilding their houses; sometimes permission is granted several months after the application was made. Such delay causes great loss and inconvenience to the applicants, especially during the rains.

BHÁRAT JIWAN,
Jan. 18th, 1892.

22. The *Bhárat Jiwán* (Benares), of the 18th January, referring to a public meeting held at the Benares Town Hall on the 13th General Booth's speech at Benares. *idem*, observes that General Booth made a very enthusiastic speech on the occasion, urging the employment of poverty-stricken people in the cultivation of land, and declared that he would make efforts to promote the scheme. He is really a true friend to the poorer classes.

PRAYÁG SAMÁCHÁR,
Jan. 14th, 1892.

23. The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 14th January, is glad to Revision of the water rate assessments, notice that Babu Kanhyá Lal, Deputy Collector, is Allahabad. very carefully revising the assessments of the rental values of houses in connection with the water rate, and observes that he is entitled to the gratitude of the inhabitants of Allahabad.

III.—EDUCATION.

TÚLT-I-HIND.
Jan. 16th, 1892.

24. A correspondent of the *Túlt-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th February, complains that the affairs of the Allahabad University Persian Courses for the Entrance and the Middle Class Examinations. are not managed as satisfactorily as they should be. The courses of studies fixed by the University greatly tax the energies of the students, and there is a general complaint that the question papers set at the annual examinations are very stiff. The Persian Middle Class course for 1891 and 1892 contains extracts from the writings of the great Persian authors, which young boys can hardly be expected to understand and appreciate, and, what is worse is, that the several editions of the course which have been printed are full of mistakes. Again, the translations and commentaries which have been published are not very accurate and show that the translators and commentators did not understand the authors. The Persian Entrance course is not so difficult as the Middle Class course above referred to, but it also contains many misprints and in some places the text has even been tampered with. The Persian Middle Class course for 1893 and 1894, which appears to have been compiled by the Head Assistant and a clerk in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, contains an obscene passage in a story from the *Gulistan*, printed on pages 16 and 17 of the book. It cannot be supposed that the compilers do not know Persian well, or that the Director has sanctioned a course, prepared by his office hands, without carefully examining it. It is a matter of surprise how the passage escaped his notice. The passage should at once be struck out and the compilers warned to be more careful in future.

IV.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

RAHBAR.
Jan. 12th, 1892.

25. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 12th January, says that the Anglo- Match between an English and a native wrestler at Calcutta. Indians taunt natives with possessing neither the physical strength nor the bravery of a soldier and condemn them as quite unfit for high posts in the military service. But it is well known that subordinate native military officers often exhibit extraordinary courage and presence of mind in times of danger, but still due consideration is never shown to them. The result of a recent match between an English and a native wrestler at Calcutta shows how undeserved is the censure passed by Anglo-Indians on natives. The *Rahbar* then gives an account of the match between Tom Cannon, who called himself the Champion English Wrestler, and Karim Bakhsh at Fillis's Circus at Culcutta, in the presence of a large assembly, and to the defeat of the former by the latter. Although good wrestlers are to be found in large numbers in every town and village of this country, natives are condemned as a weak and timid people. The fact is that natives are not held in due respect as they lack unity and fellow-feeling.

26. The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 18th January, complains that, as a liquor shop is situated near the confluence of the

BHÁRAT JIWAN.
Jan. 18th, 1892.

A liquor shop at Benares.

Varna and the Ganges at Benares, the road at that place is always to be found strewn with earthen pots thrown by men who visit the shop. The pilgrims who make a circuit of the city are exposed to great inconvenience from those dirty pots while passing the shop.

27. The *Dabbaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 16th January, complains that

DABBABA-I-QAISARI.
Jan. 16th, 1892.

Alleged interference of police constables with traders in loading and unloading carts in public streets, Bareilly.

But the traders cannot help doing this, and any such

interference with them is unreasonable and unjust.

28. The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 10th January, complains that a

Need for fencing the pools of dirty water at Moradabad. child three years old, who was the only son of a respectable man, accidentally fell into a pool of dirty water

JAM-I-JAMSHED.
Jan. 10th, 1892.

near the Qazi's house at Moradabad, and urges that, in order to prevent such sad accidents in future, the municipal board should order all such pools to be provided with some sort of fencing.

29. The *Jat Samáchár* (Kágárol), for January, publishes a brief account of the proceedings of the second annual Jat Conference

JAT SAMÁCHÁR.
Jan. 1892.

Jat Conference held at Muttra.

held at Muttra on the 27th December. About one

hundred Jats from different places attended the meeting, Thákur Kaliyan Singh of Agra being elected president. Several speeches were made urging the encouragement of education, unity, curtailment of marriage expenses and other social reforms. A sub-committee under the name of deputation was appointed and entrusted with the duty of occasionally waiting upon respectable and well-to-do members of the Jat community, with a view to enlist their sympathies on behalf of the Conference and promote its objects.

ALLAHABAD:

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

The 26th January 1892. } Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

